

Mission Statement

To support the University of Southern California's dedication to preserving and presenting culturally relevant materials, The National Police Brutality Archives' (NPBA) mission is to contribute to the preservation and transmission of civil rights. It identifies, collects, protects, and makes available distinctive archival materials of enduring historical value that document the excessive and unwarranted use of force by law enforcement in the United States. The collections will include historical photographs, newspaper articles and photographs, video footage, relevant physical materials from historical cases, personal accounts of police brutality, and other historically relevant evidence of excessive and unwarranted use of force by law enforcement in the United States.

Collection Plan

The University of Southern California's National Police Brutality Archives (NPBA) collects historical records of Police Brutality in the United States, including select materials created by departments, programs, and individual faculty, staff, students, student groups, and alumni. Acquisitions are considered with the understanding that "Police brutality" is an umbrella term that encompasses five different forms of the offense: excessive use of force, wrongful search and seizure, racial discrimination, false arrest or wrongful imprisonment, and sexual harassment and abuse; all with a long history in the United States, dating back to the 1800s. Additionally, there is a focus on collecting relevant materials that complement the existing collection's strengths or specific areas of focus. The assembled formats include papers, audio, film, video, photographs, scrapbooks, digital files, and 3D Objects. Suppose NPBA collecting policy overlaps with other collections policies from other institutions or USC units. In that case, we will work to ensure the material is deposited in the most appropriate place for access and care

of the collection. Records that do not correspond with this policy may occasionally be collected if/when there is a clear connection to USC's mission or activities. The NPBA Director and the NPBA Collections Committee will decide exceptions to this policy.

Criteria

Archivists will select content for the National Police Brutality Archives based on the following criteria:

- Materials relate to the history, cases, or culture of, and social movements related to police brutality in the United States.
- Archive Materials relate to a subject area of distinction for the University of Southern California.
- Materials are rare or unique and support humanities research and teaching need in the United States.
- Materials complement the existing collection's strengths or specific areas of focus.

Constraints

There are several resource constraints, these include:

1) costs associated with storage space, and 2) maximum digital and physical storage space available. Judicious use of digital harvesting scope will result in more captures in the same amount of space.

Appraisal Report

This collection is essential to USC's National Police Brutality Archives because it preserves moments throughout history in which police officers have overstepped their position as enforcers of the law. This collection offers research opportunities for students, faculty, and others to learn about the ongoings of an institution that has been notorious for violating the civil

liberties of many people, especially minorities. It will allow us to increase awareness while building our social capital, which can help us obtain future grants and funding. The collection's content varies by including various materials such as film, manuscripts, photos, and artifacts. Some of these materials are rare and irreplaceable. The materials hold a strong research value and will distinguish our university from others because of how unique the collection is.

The collection aligns with USC's National Police Brutality Archives in that it includes pieces that preserve culturally relevant events. It will contribute to our growing collection of historical artifacts used in various exhibits throughout the year. This collection identifies critical aspects documenting the violation of civil rights. Ownership of this unique collection will allow us the opportunity to preserve, maintain, and provide access to materials of significant value to the community, thus increasing access, awareness, and research value.

About the donor

Mr. Rubert Giles, the prospective donor of this unique collection, has documented police brutality for over five decades and has compiled an extensive collection of special materials. Most of the material was donated to the Smithsonian Museum, but he kept the remaining pieces in his collection. Mr. Giles will be arranging the donation of the remaining items to our university's National Police Brutality Archives. As a USC alumnus from the graduating class of 1973, USC Sol Price School of Public Policy, he has been an active member of the USC Alumni Association and a frequent panelist on many of the university's presentations, including *Vision and Voices* events. His contribution to the university has benefitted many. Accepting this collection is a way to honor his tremendous contribution to scholarly research.

The collection

Some of the items that make this collection truly unique are the manuscripts, including the Colorado General Assembly [House Bill 21-1251](#), the NAACP's magazine, *The Crisis*, published as an expose on police brutality, and the *LAPD and police brutality* manuscript. These materials are rare and of enduring historical value. These manuscripts are primary source documents that provide insight into an era of intense civil unrest in the United States met with violence. They will promote unparalleled research opportunities, enrich the student curriculum, and increase access as these items are unmatched by any other institution.

Costs & Supplies

The approximate number of linear feet required to house these materials will be six linear feet per shelf. The shelving unit consists of 4 shelves with the dimensions of 84"Hx69"Wx33"D. The NPBA will utilize the unit to house all storage containers, supplies, materials, and other equipment as needed. The NPBA will reserve additional space within the area for the workspace and other supplies. L sleeves will be used to protect the photographs, placed in envelopes or file folders which will then be placed in letter or legal-sized boxes. Documents will be placed in preservation binders and document cases. Additional items will be housed in storage bags and stored in letter or legal-sized containers. A desktop computer and laptop will be used for digitized items. External hard drives and antivirus software will be utilized to backup and maintain files as needed. A scanner will provide the availability to digitize and maintain records. NPBA will purchase an archive management system software program to maintain and organize records.

Supplies Required

Item	Size	Number of Items	Cost
Boxes	Letter	2	\$24.28

	Legal	2	\$27.62
Folders	Letter Size	1 box	\$30.93
	Legal Size	1 box	\$39.02
Document Preservation Binders	10 x7 (5/pk)	1	\$27.14
	11 ½ x 9 (5/pk)	1	\$31.93
	11 x 14 (5pk)	1	\$42.64
L Sleeves	8 ½ x 11 (5/pk)	3	\$81.18
	9x12 (5/pk)	2	\$59.28
	12x17 (5/pk)	1	\$36.57
Slide-Rite Storage Bags	9x12 (50/pkg)	1	\$38.14
Document Cases	12 ½ x 10 ½ x 2 ½	1	\$6.45
	15 ½ x 10 ½ x 2 ½	1	\$6.85
Labels	3.9"x 0.75" (1000/pkg)	1pkg	\$28.05
Archival Envelopes	8 ½ x 11 (10/pk)	2	\$57.88
	9 x 12 (10/pk)	1	\$28.56
	11x14 (10/pk)	1	\$39.86
Nylon Gloves	Large (12/pk)	1	\$24.35
Archival Shelving w/particle board shelves	84"Hx69"Wx33"D	1	\$383.00

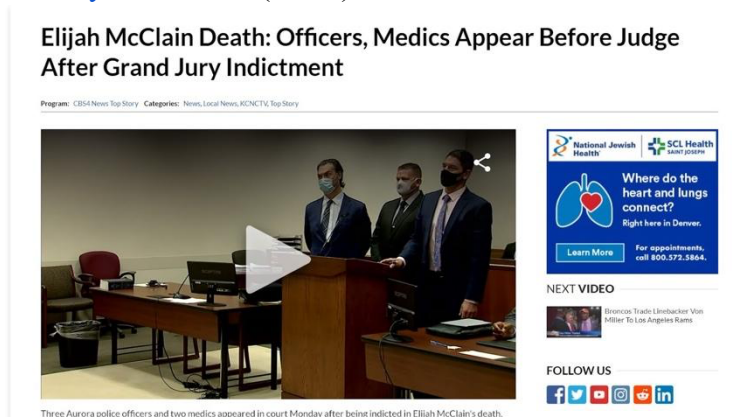
Technology Required

Item	Number of items	Cost
Computer desktop	1	\$1,500.00
Laptop	1	\$1000.00
Scanner	1	\$500.00
Archive Management Software	1	\$1,000.00 - \$3,000.00
External hard drive	2	\$200.00
Antivirus software	1	\$75.00

The Rubert Giles Special Collection

Videos

A. [Elijah McClain Death: Officers, Medics Appear Before Judge After Grand Jury Indictment](#) (video)



B. [Elijah McClain & Aurora Police](#) (video)



C. 60 Minutes report on Policing in America-1968

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pCZwmCbMBHk>



D. Mapping Police Violence

<https://mappingpoliceviolence.org/>

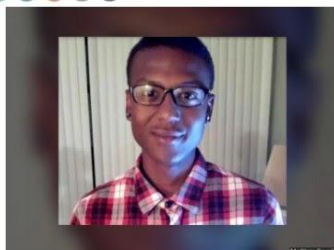


Articles

A. [The death of Elijah McClain—reflections on living with autism while Black](#)

The death of Elijah McClain—reflections on living with autism while Black

July 15, 2020 · by Andrew W. King, MD, FAAP, FCOM



Elijah McClain died after police put him in a chokehold and a medic injected him with ketamine, Denver, Colorado

Last August, a 23-year-old young man, Elijah McClain, was walking home from a convenience store close to his home in Aurora, Colorado. He had just purchased some iced tea for his brother. He was wearing a ski mask as he often did to keep his face warm because of an underlying blood condition.

A resident called the police because they thought he was acting suspiciously. He had not committed any crime and was doing nothing illegal. The police arrived and confronted him. A struggle ensued during which he was placed in a chokehold.

When paramedics arrived at the scene, they injected him with twice the usual dose of ketamine for his weight. He subsequently went into cardiac arrest on the way to the hospital and was declared brain dead a few days later.

During the altercation with the police, Elijah can be heard sobbing, apologizing for vomiting after the police choked him, telling them that he doesn't like being touched and is an introvert, and telling them he loves them. By all accounts, Elijah was a lovely young man with a kind and gentle spirit. One of his massage therapy clients said he "had a child-like spirit who lived in his own little world. He just was who he was."

Recently, a close family friend described to my wife how deeply affected she had been by Mr. McClain's death. Her son, who is about Mr. McClain's age, has autism. As she listened to the voice recordings of the encounter, she was moved to tears.

She saw many similarities between her son and Elijah, including a sweet, gentle, and innocent disposition and extra sensitivity and discomfort with being touched, particularly by strangers. Loud noises, lots of commotion, and bright lights bother him.

(The voice of nonverbal 10-year-old Elijah McClain, who could easily interpret his "Hi Mamma")

B. [USC student project develops autism training for campus police](#)

USC student project develops autism training for campus police

BY AREEL WETSLER | LOS ANGELES
PUBLISHED 6:30 AM PT OCT. 23, 2021

Walking around campus, Monica Caris and Riley McGuire are not getting any extra attention, but the two University of Southern California graduate students are helping to make others safer.

What You Need To Know

- The USC graduate students put together an autism training session for the Department of Public Safety on campus.
- They say there are many people on the autism spectrum who exhibit behaviors that have been misinterpreted as being drunk or high.
- The chief was so impressed, he made it mandatory for the entire department.
- The training was offered virtually this past year due to COVID-19, but the hope is to hold it annually in person.

They recently developed an autism training for the Department of Public Safety, or DPS, on campus.

"It was an online Zoom training. It lasted about an hour and we went through kind of what autism is, some of the common terminology used around it, [and] the variety of symptoms that people diagnosed experience," McGuire said.

Part of a class project, the idea was born from the actions that led to the death of Elijah McClain, a 23-year-old Black man who was stopped by police in Colorado while walking home from a convenience store.

"He was exhibiting some behaviors that were possibly characteristic of autism but again, we don't know if he was. They were misinterpreted and that led to his death. I think for me that was a really big wake up call," Caris said.

Caris, who is on the autism spectrum, said many with the diagnosis are nonverbal and might not be able to respond or process the commands they're being given, in addition to other behaviors.

"Some people with autism have a different gait in their walking and sometimes that can get misinterpreted as someone being drunk or high," Caris said.

Department of Public Safety Assistant Chief Alma Burke grew up with a brother who had autism, and she had always heard children with autism did not make eye contact.

"On this day, he kept staring at me and he made eye contact, so it was really powerful," she said, holding up a picture of her brother, Garardo.

He died a couple of years ago, shortly after she started working at USC. When she heard about the proposed training, she could not believe the timing.

"This is real? It can't be this quick that this could happen because I've been wanting to do a project like this for a while," she said.

Caris and McGuire could not believe the response.

"I expected maybe a little hesitation of, 'Who are you coming in here selling us how to do our job? What do you know about being a police officer?' which is little to nothing," McGuire said.

"I did not even ask them, 'Can I see what you're planning to train?' I just said, 'You're the experts. Put it together,'" DPS Chief John Thomas said.

Instead, Thomas made the training session mandatory for the entire department, including himself, despite his nearly 40 years in law enforcement.

"It was probably some of the most dynamic and important training I ever received," Thomas said.

C. <https://time.com/vault/issue/1965-08-27/page/18/>

struggle for civil rights that has enfolded the past decade," said President Johnson in unusually stern tones. "A rioter with a Molotov cocktail in his hand is not fighting for civil rights any more than a Klansman with a sheet on his back and a mask on his face. They are both lawbreakers, destroyers of constitutional rights and liberties, and ultimately destroyers of a free America. They must be exposed, and they must be dealt with."

To Martin Luther King, the Negro's chief apostle of nonviolence, it was a blind, misguided "fishing out" for attention, a kind of "temper tantrum" by those at the very brink of hopelessness.

You with The Man. Though a favorite rallying cry of the mob was "Get Whitey!", most Negro leaders interpreted it as a class explosion, in which the

at the riots' height with a boy who was brandishing a Molotov cocktail:

Dynamite: Cool it, man.

Youth: You with us?

Dynamite: Yeah.

Youth: Well then, here, you throw it.

Dynamite: No, I'm for peace.

Youth: Then you with The Man.

No Fathers. As happened in Harlem last summer, packs of youths took over the Watts riot, committing the streets, defying anybody to challenge them. No Negro leader accepted the challenge. "They have rejected their elders," said New York's Bayard Rustin, who had helped organize the triumphant 1963 March on Washington. "These elders are not people of achievement. Their fathers are out of work. Their mothers are on relief. And the established civil rights leadership is out of touch with

violent change." He concluded, "I'm entitled for the duration."

Surely the duration will extend beyond Lyndon Johnson's presidency and many more to come. Through legal action, the road from shantytown to voting booth has been cleared. Now Los Angeles has shown that the road from deprivation to decent schools, jobs and homes, may be even more tortuous and lonely. There are no short cuts, and in the aftermath of violence the people of Watts may begin to grasp that fact. Many did. "I don't want anyone to give me anything," said a Negro laborer. "All I want is a job."

Who's to Blame?

And the crescendo of conjecture, no one questioned that the Los Angeles riots were caused by Negro lawlessness. But who or what caused that? The most frequent, and most serious, charges were: 1) that Mayor Sam Yorty had ignored the legitimate needs of the city's Negroes, and 2) that the outburst was in large measure a protest against Police Chief William Parker's cops. It was too impressionable a time for final judgments, but Angelenos and others familiar with the Negro's private and public grievances against the city administration began last week to weigh the evidence on both sides.

The Mayor

In four years in office, Democrat Yorty, 55, a former state legislator (1936-40, 1948-50) and ex-Congressman (1951-54), has moved from ultra-liberal to dyed-in-the-wool conservative. He has run an efficient administration, put qualified professionals in charge of big city departments, and reduced discrimination in city hiring. Like most of his predecessors, however, Yorty expresses paternalistic interest in the city's Negro population but has made little effort to understand its problems or anticipate its difficulties. Though the city's 540,000 Negroes represent more than one-fifth of its population, Yorty has relied mostly on three Negro city councilmen and "a fine group of Negro ministers" to keep him in touch with the Black Channel—which regards Yorty's men as Uncle Toms. As a result, says a Los Angeles Negro psychiatrist, black Angelenos feel that they are victims of "disregard, hypocritical attitudes and paternalism."

"Deliberate Incitement." Outside attempts to help the city's Negroes have met with resistance from the mayor. In 1962, when the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights sent an investigative team to the city, Yorty was downright hostile, warned it not to serve as "a sounding board for dissident elements and irresponsible charges." The mayor's relations with the Federal Government reached the breaking point over the city's anti-poverty program, which has been snarled from the start. Yorty rejected demands by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity that he accept representatives of "the poor" on his anti-poverty board, arguing that private

Riots leaders rot in a room in Los Angeles. Votes in the South, seats in the lunchroom, but still an empty future.

Man—the white cop and shopkeeper, social worker and politician—was attacked more because he was a symbol of the Negro's deprivation than because his skin was white. The troublemakers in Watts could have claimed scores of white victims, if racial vengeance had been their aim. "This wasn't no race riot," said a Watts woman. "It was a riot between the unemployed and the employed. We are tired of being shelled and told we don't want to work."

In fact, the rioters' resentment was aimed at the successful, assimilated Negro as well as the white man. "The time is coming," said Negro Author Louis Lomax, "when some of us who look like middle-class success symbols will have to march to Watts in all humility, and we're going to have to show these people that we are just as willing to die in Selma." To illustrate the gulf that existed between the Negro "haves" and "have-nots," Negro State Assemblyman Mervyn Dymally recounted an exchange

them. We've done plenty to get the vote in the South and seats in lunchrooms, but we've had no program for these youngsters. They can't look to their fathers and they can't look to us."

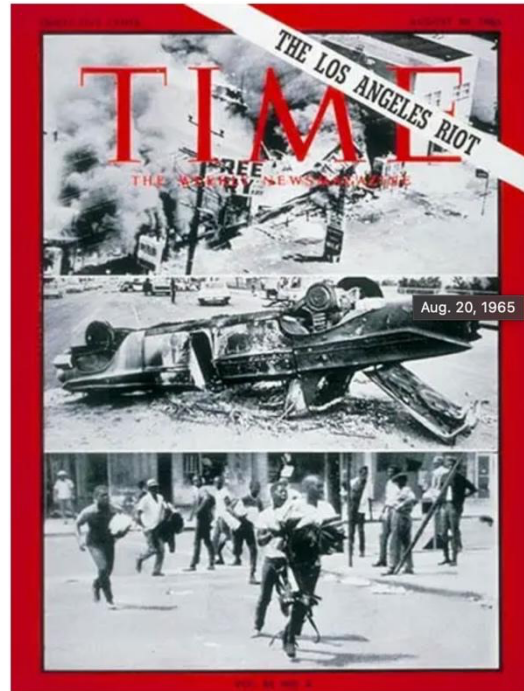
The Negroes of Watts were less polished but no less forceful in condemning their leadership. "We've got enough big nigger preachers here, doing nothing but taking our money and talking for the white man," said a Watts housewife. "I figure I'm my own best leader," said another, "except for the President, and he better be white and black or he can burn too."

Ghetto to Suburb. The President was trying to be just that. In a speech to a White House Conference on Equal Employment Opportunity, he spoke of his efforts to improve the lot of "Americans of every color." Said he: "In education, in housing, in health, in conservation, in poverty, in 20 fields or more, we have passed—and we will pass—far-reaching programs heretofore never enacted. Our cause is the liberation of all of our citizens through peaceful, non-

10

TIME, AUGUST 27, 1965

D. <https://time.com/3974595/watts-riot-1965-history/>



The Aug. 20, 1965, cover of TIME Cover Credit: AP / UPI

Photographs

A.



[Hundreds March for Justice for Elijah McClain from Memorial to Aurora Police District 1 - July 3, 2020 \(CBS News Denver\)](#)



B.

C.



D.



E.



F.



G.



H.



I.



J.



K.



© A 1960s protest photo by Gordon Parks. Photograph: The Gordon Parks Foundation and Jack Shainman Gallery, New York.

[1960's protest photo by Gordon Parks](#)

L. An Alabama State Trooper swings his baton at the head of the then-25-year-old Congressman John Lewis on March 7, 1965.



M. Black youth demonstrators get pressure hosed on the back.



Artifacts

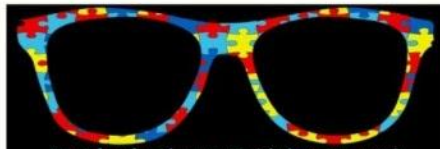
A. T- shirt



B.

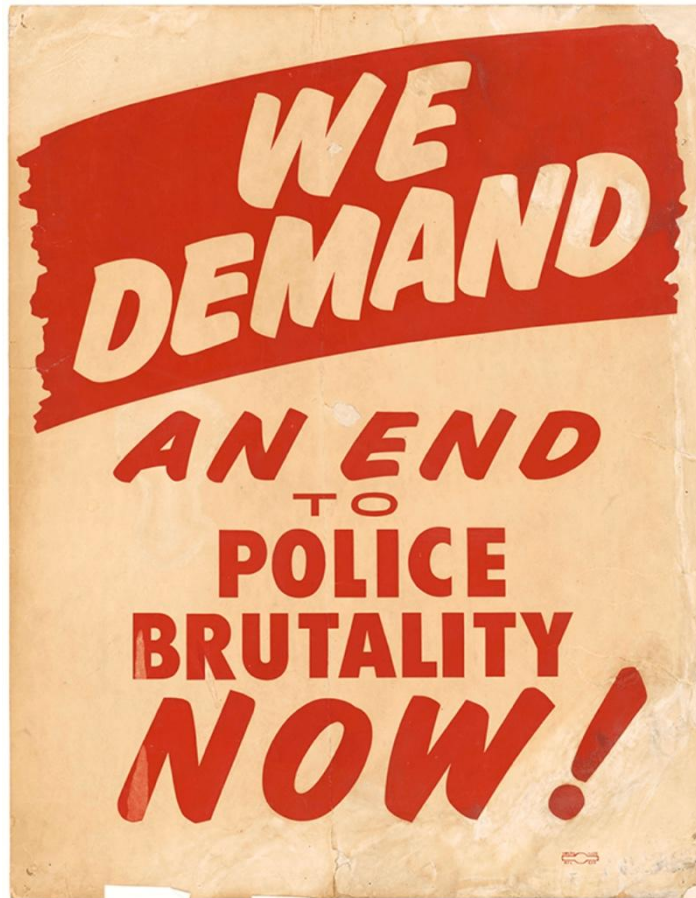


C. 12 x 12 Print of Elijah's last words



I can't breathe. I have my ID right here. My name is Elijah McClain. That's my house. I was just going home. I'm an introvert. I'm just different. That's all. I'm so sorry. I have no gun. I don't do that stuff. I don't do any fighting. Why are you attacking me? I don't even kill flies! I don't eat meat! But I don't judge people, I don't judge people who do eat meat. Forgive me. All I was trying to do was become better. I will do it. I will do anything. Sacrifice my identity. I'll do it. You all are phenomenal. You are beautiful and I love you. Try to forgive me. I'm a mood Gemini. I'm sorry. I'm so sorry. Ow, that really hurt. You are all very strong. Teamwork makes the dream work. Oh, I'm sorry I wasn't trying to do that.

I just can't breathe correctly.



D.

“The message after 50 years is still unresolved,” remarks Samuel Egerton, who donated the poster to the Smithsonian after carrying it in protest during the 1963 March on Washington. Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, gift of Samuel Y. Edgerton

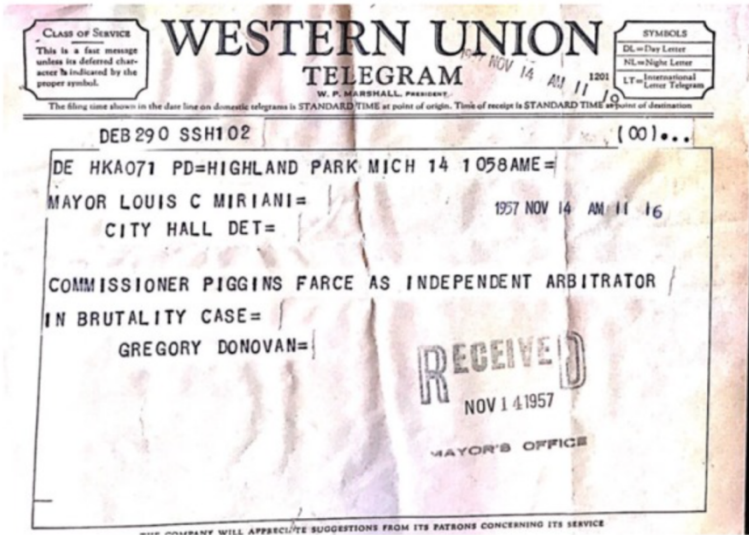
E. Record of Police brutality complaints

*Record of police brutality complaints received by Detroit
their disposition in period from Jan. 1, 1956, through*

Complaint analysis by year	1956	1957	1958	1
Number of complaints.....	32	30	44	
Cases in which alleged beating occurred in police precincts.....	21	12	11	
Cases in which hospitalization was re- quired.....	8	12	13	
Cases referred to police department for action.....	11	6	22	
Cases in which police department ad- mitted wrongdoing.....		3	1	

Statistical analysis presented by NAACP to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission along with the detailed accounts of the nine incident

F. Telegrams denouncing police brutality.



Manuscripts

A. Colorado General Assembly passed [House Bill 21-1251](#)

An Act

HOUSE BILL 21-1251

BY REPRESENTATIVE(S) Caraveo and Herod, Benavidez, Jackson, Jodeh, Mullica, Woodrow, Amabile, Bennett, Boesenecker, Duran, Esgar, Gonzales-Gutierrez, Hooton, Kipp, Lontine, Ortiz, Ricks, Snyder, Weissman, Exum, Michaelson Jenet, Sirotu;
also SENATOR(S) Fields and Gonzales, Buckner, Coleman, Danielson, Hansen, Jaquez Lewis, Lee, Moreno, Pettersen, Story, Winter.

CONCERNING THE APPROPRIATE USE OF KETAMINE UPON A PERSON IN A PREHOSPITAL SETTING, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-3.5-103, add (8.6) and (10.3) as follows:

25-3.5-103. Definitions. As used in this article 3.5, unless the context otherwise requires:

B. Lyrics to Sam Cooke's song [A Change Is Gonna Come](#) Released March 1964. [Sam Cooke And The Song That 'Almost Scared Him'](#)



A Change Is Gonna Come
Song by Sam Cooke

Lyrics

I was born by the river, in a little tent
Oh, and just like the river
I've been running ever since

It's been a long
A long time coming
But I know a change gonna come
Oh, yes it will

It's been too hard living
But I'm afraid to die
'Cause I don't know what's up there
Beyond the sky

It's been a long
A long time coming
But I know a change gonna come
Oh, yes it will

I go to the movie
And I go downtown
Somebody keep telling me
Don't hang around

It's been a long
A long time coming
But I know, a change gonna come
Oh, yes it will

Then I go to my brother
And I say, brother, help me please
But he winds up, knockin' me
Back down on my knees

Oh, there been times that I thought
I couldn't last for long
But now I think I'm able, to carry on

It's been a long
A long time coming
But I know a change gonna come
Oh, yes it will

Source: [Musixmatch](#)
Songwriters: Sam Cooke

C. The NAACP's magazine, *The Crisis*, published an expose on police brutality.



ACLU Report, p.1



ACLU Report, pp. 2-3



ACLU Report, pp. 4-5

Table 1.—ARRESTS IN 1967

<i>Arrests</i>
ARRESTS RESULTING IN PROSECUTION (TAKEN TO COURT)
ARRESTS ON FORMAL CHARGE OR MISDEMEANOR BY POLICE
MISCELLANEOUS ARRESTS Taken over to Federal, State, or County Authorities, Civilian Control, Juvenile Dept., Probation Dept., Discharged on Writ of Habeas Corpus
ARRESTS FOR INVESTIGATION
ARRESTS FOR "BUNK GOLDEN RULE"
TOTAL ARRESTS

^a These data do not include arrests for the 1968 election, arrests for election law violations, and other.

ACLU Rep

D. LAPD and police brutality

